40327
S/194/62/000/006/111/232
D256/D308

24.1800

AUTHORS: Zalivchiy, V.N., and Perepechko, I.I.

TITLE: Interferometer for measurements of velocity of ultrasound in liquids and gases

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-5-29 zh (V.sb. Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva, no. 12, M., 1960, 132-134)

TEXT: For reliability of interf. measurements it is important to have the reflector exactly parallel to the radiator, as well as to provide frequency stabilization of the generator. A description is given of a simple and reliable interferometer, free of the deficiencies of interferometers of conventional designs. A simple micrometer with its clamp removed, is used for shifting the reflector. The reflector is rigidly attached to the rod of the micrometer, the surface of the reflector being perpendicular to the axis of the rod. An adjusting mechanism constructed on the principle of gyroscopic suspension, provides for setting the reflector parallel to the ra..

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D256/D308

Interferometer for measurements ...

diator with a high degree of accuracy. A heterodyne wavemeter 528 with a high-frequency stability is used as master oscillator. 2 figures. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 12251-66 EWP(j)/EWP(k)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T RM

ACC NR: AR6013715 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/010/H074/H074

AUTHOR: Koshkin, N. I.; Zalivchiy, V. N.

38
45

TITLE: Analysis of the absorption of ultrasonic waves in the binary systems ethyl acetate -- acetic acid

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 10Zh499

REF. SOURCE: Sb. Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva. Vyp. 20. M., 1964, 127-134

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound absorption, absorption coefficient, acetate, acetic acid, solution property

ABSTRACT: On the basis of an analysis of the data previously obtained by the authors on the coefficient of absorption of ethyl acetate in binary systems ethyl acetate -- acetic acid, an interpolation equation is obtained relating the coefficient of absorption of a mixture of arbitrary concentration with the coefficient of absorption of the liquids making up the mixture. On the basis of an analysis of the equation, a conclusion is drawn, confirmed by experiment, that the absorption coefficients of low

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L 45531-66

ACC NR: AR6013715

concentration mixtures divided by the square of the frequency, are independent of the frequency in all temperature intervals, provided this holds true for the liquid having the larger concentration in the mixture. Ye. Sheludyakov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 2/2

USSR/ Physics - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 147 - 32/35

Authors : Koshkin, N. I.; Zalivchin, V. N.; Zipir, A. D.

Title : Study of ultra sound absorption in ortho- and metaxylenes

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 30/1, 230-231, Jan 1956

Abstract : The absorption of ultra-sound was investigated in isomers such as ortho-and metaxylenes when the nature of the bonds between individual atom groups remains almost uniform. The investigation was made at temperatures ranging from 17°C up to temperatures close to critical. The measurements, carried out by means of a special impulse installation, were along the line of saturation at frequencies of 7.6 and 15.1 mc. The results obtained are presented in a table. Five USSR references (1948-1955). Table.

Institution : Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst.

Submitted : June 22, 1955

ZALIVCHIY, V.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4342

Vserossiyskaya konferentsiya professorov i prepodavateley pedagogicheskikh institutov.

Primeneniye ul'traakustiki k issledovaniyu veshchestva; trudy konferentsiy, vyp. 9 (Application of Ultrasonics in the Study of Substances, No. 9) Moscow, Izd. MOPI, 1959. 245 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Eds.: V. F. Nozdrev, Professor, and B. B. Kudryavtsev, Professor.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists specializing in ultrasonics, and for those interested in the application of ultrasonics to the study of the properties of materials, and to the quality control of machined parts and structural elements.

COVERAGE: The collection constitutes the transactions of the All-Russian Conference of Professors and Teachers of Pedagogical Institutes. The articles report on recent theoretical and experimental investigations in the field of ultrasonics and discuss the application of ultrasonics to the study of

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Application of Ultrasonics (Cont.) SOV/4342

materials and to the quality control of machined parts and structural elements (defectoscopy). No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/7

Application of Ultrasonics (Cont.) SOV/4342

ZALIVIN, N.N.; FEFERMAN, R.G.

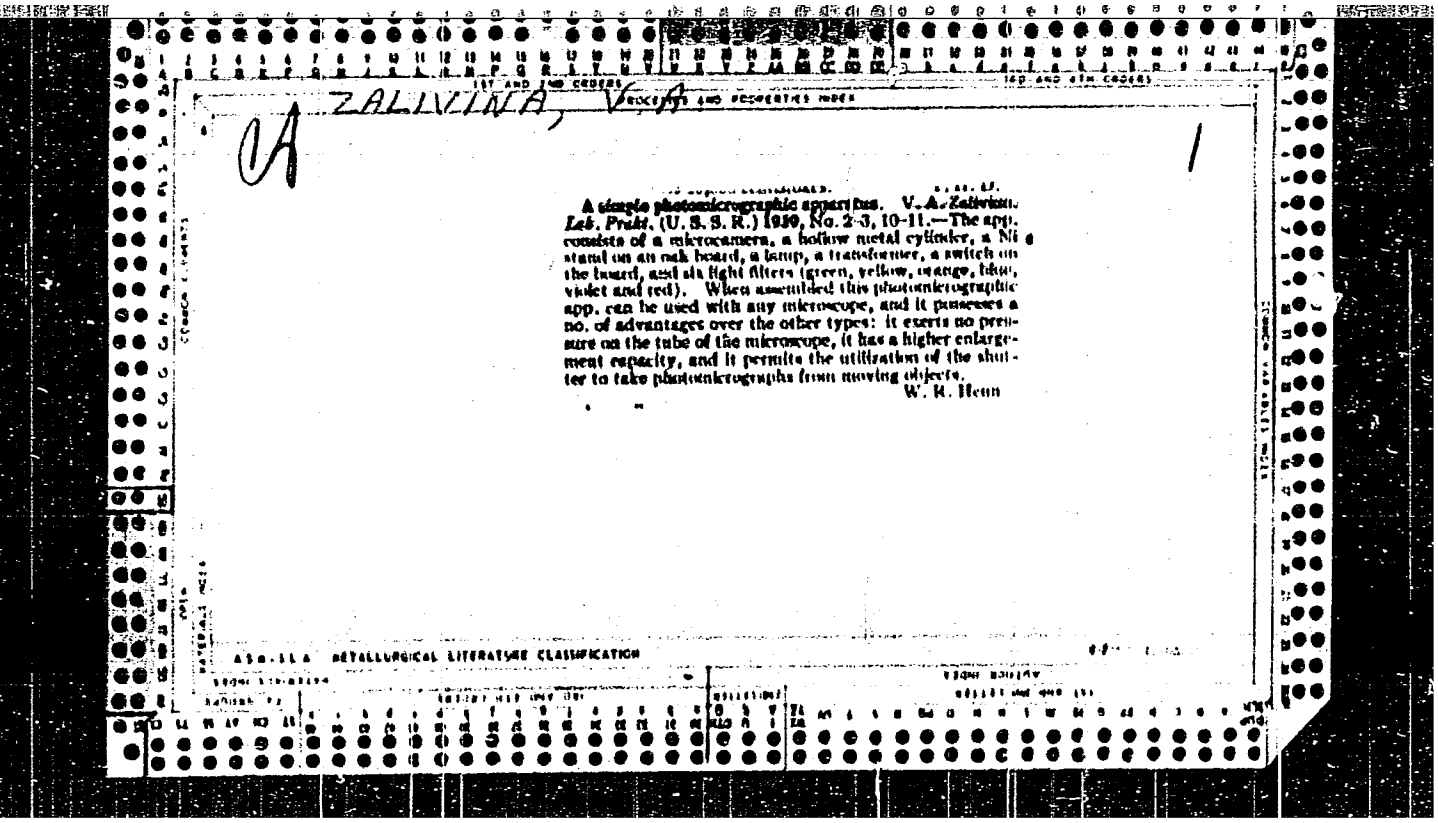
Investigating the process of cord drying with the aid of an electron oscillograph. Kauch. i rez. no.9:53-54 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti, g. Omsk.
(Tire fabrics--Drying)

ZALIVIN, N.N.; NITTS, Ye.F.

Contactless temperature transducer of calender rolls. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.8:48-49 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti, Omsk.
(Rubber industry—Equipment and supplies)



ZALIVINA, V. A.

A simple photomicrographic apparatus. V. A. Zalivina. *Lab. Prakt.* (U. S. S. R.) 1940, No. 2-3, 10-11.—The app. consists of a microcamera, a hollow metal cylinder, a Ni s stand on an oak board, a lamp, a transformer, a switch on the board, and six light filters (green, yellow, orange, blue, violet and red). When assembled this photomicrographic app. can be used with any microscope, and it possesses a no. of advantages over the other types: it exerts no pressure on the tube of the microscope, it has a higher enlargement capacity, and it permits the utilization of the shutter to take photomicrographs from moving objects.
W. R. Heun

A50-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SOV/124-58-1-853

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 1, p 114 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kachurin, L. G., Aleshina, G. I., Belyashova, M. A., Zalivina, V. I., Kudryavtseva, V. I., Nesterova, M. I., Serebryakova, A. A., Seryakova, L. P.

TITLE: Analysis of the Precipitation Zones of Stratiform Frontal Clouds (Analiz zon osadkov iz frontal'nykh oblakov sloistykh form)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1956, Nr 5-6, pp 208-241

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the conditions of precipitation from As, Ns, and Sc type clouds of frontal origin. The first three sections are devoted to a description of the process of the conversion of cloud droplets into precipitation particles. The authors consider therein the problems of the condensational and coagulational growth of the droplets, the dissipation of cloud masses due to subsiding motions and the re-evaporation of the falling precipitation; also described are the conditions conducive to ice-crystal formation in clouds. The reasonings and graphs adduced in these sections are used further on in the analysis of the evolution of cloud masses and precipitation. The vertical motions are calculated according to the

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Analysis of the Precipitation Zones of Stratiform Frontal Clouds

method of N. I. Bureyev [Rukovodstvo po kratkosrochnym prognozam pogody (Short-range Forecasting Manual), Part I, Gidrometeoizdat, 1955] and, using a suitable graph, the authors determine the temperature level of intense ice-crystal formation for specific instances. The authors compare the location of the isotherm of intense ice-crystal formation with the location of the zone of cloud formation on vertical cross sections and arrive at the conclusion that the location of the boundaries of precipitation zones is much more accurately defined by the points of intersection between the upper boundary of a cloud formation and the line of intense ice-crystal formation than by the boundaries of the vertical currents. Utilizing the model of a specific synoptic situation the authors pose for themselves the task of clarifying the role of the ascending air currents in the process of changes in the precipitation zones. They analyze the effect of the vertical air currents on the location of the surface of intense ice-crystal formation and the altitude level of the upper cloud-mass boundary and arrive at a model of the evolution of the precipitation zones. Here they conclude that the vertical currents should be correlated not just with the fact of precipitation or nonprecipitation, but with the change in the dimensions of the precipitation zones. The last part of the paper is concerned with the confirmation of the proposed calculation scheme; it does so by means of a comparison of the actually obtaining precipitation zones

Analysis of the Precipitation Zones of Stratiform Frontal Clouds

with the calculated patterns. As pointed out by the authors, an analysis of 21 instances, during 1951 and 1952, has confirmed the existence of an immediate tie between the vertical currents within the boundaries of precipitation zones and the changes of their dimensions; here the degree of agreement between the boundaries of the calculated and the actually obtaining precipitation zones is determined to a significant degree by the reliability of the calculated horizontal air-mass transfer at the level of the upper cloud-mass boundary. The Appendix contains a description of the quantitative-prediction procedure for the precipitation zones of stratiform frontal clouds. Bibliography: 15 references.

K. G. Abramovich

ZALIVSKAYA, Ye. I.

TURBIN, N.V., zavedyuyushchiy kafedroy; ZALIVSKAYA, Ye. I.

Effect of the presence of antogenous pollen in crossbreeding on the viability of the hybrid progeny. Uch. zap. Len.un. no. 165:3-12 '53. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Kafedra genetiki i selektsii.
(Fertilization of plants) (Hybridization, Vegetable)

ZALIVSKAYA, Ye. I.

"Determination of Certain Fertilization Conditions Which Influence the Fertility and Vitality of the Radish." Cand Biol Sci, Leningrad State U, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 8, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

ZALIVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Results on studying the effect of repeated pollination on the viability and inherited characteristics of radish plants. Vest. Len. un. 9 no.4:17-26 Ap '54. (MLRA 8:6)
(Fertilization of plants) (Radishes)

ZALIVSKAYA, Ye.I., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; BORMOTOV, V.Ye.

In regard to fertilization and rate of development of the wheat embryo under different pollination conditions. Izv. AN BSSR no.6:125-130 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:6)
(Wheat)

ZALIVSKAYA, Ye.I.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains. M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15538

Author : N.V. Turbin, Ye.I. Zalivskaya, A.N. Palilova, L.V. Khotyleva.

Inst : The Biological Institute of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR.

Title : The 1955 Tests on Corn Variety, Strain and Hybrid Testing.
(Opyty 1955 g. po ispytaniyu sortov, liniy i gibridov kukuruzy).

Orig Pub : V sb.: Kukuruza v BSSR. Minsk. AN BSSR, 1957, 60-82

Abstract : The division of genetics of the Biological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Belorussian SSR studied in 1955 the biological and economical peculiarities of various varieties, strains, and hybries of corn and the

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ZALIVSKIY, I.L.

I.L. Zalivskiy, Georginy [Dahlias], Sel'khozgiz, 8 sheets.

Presents general information on dahlias, their botanical features and classification; methods of propagating them; hybridization and breeding new varieties; choice of plot; cultivation of soil and use of fertilizer; methods of pest control, disease control, etc.

Intended for amateur horticulturists and master workmen in greenhouse construction.

SO: U-6472, 15 Nov 1954

ZALIVSKIY, I.L.

Breeding and introduction of lilies in Leningrad. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.23:14-25 '55. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Zaved imeni Voskova, Leningrad.
(Leningrad--Lilies)

ZALIVSKIY, Ippolit Leopol'dovich; BROZHEYT, Ye.Yu., redaktor; CHUMAYEVA, Z.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Dahlias] Georginy. Izd. 2-oe. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 141 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Dahlias)

ZALIVSKIY, Ippolit Isaakovich; RODIONENKO, G.I., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PETROV, N.P., redaktor; CHUNAYEVA, Z.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

Rodionenko

[Decorative shrubbery] Dekorativnye kustarniki, Pod red.G.I. Rodionenko. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1956. 205 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Shrubs)

ZALIVUKHIN, N.F.; PROSVIRIN, A.N.

Recalibrating electronic potentiometers for a smaller measurement range. Priborostroenie no.7:28-29 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Potentiometer)

ZALIWSKI, S.

(1)

Journal of the Science
of Food and Agriculture
Feb. 1954
Agriculture and Horticulture

Influence of systems of sod management on yield and development of sour cherries. S. Zaliwski (*Roczn. nauk Rol.*, 1953, 69,A, 131—140).—In grass orchards best fruit was obtained when the grass was cut three times annually and left on the surface as a mulch. When the grass was left uncut yields were poor, but were superior to those obtained when the grass was cut and removed three times a year. A. G. POLLARD.

ZALIWSKI, ST.

Krzewy jagodowe. Wyd. 3, popr. i uzup. Warszawa, Panstwowe Wydawn. Rolnicze i Lesne, 1953. 275 p. (Berry shrubs. 3d ed., enl. and rev.)
DA Not in DLC

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

KUMARITASHVILI, M. Z.; RAZDOL'SKIY, S. M.; GAMGEBELI, V. K.; ZALIYEVA, A. Z.

Multilayer nonwoven fabrics. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no.4:73-75 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

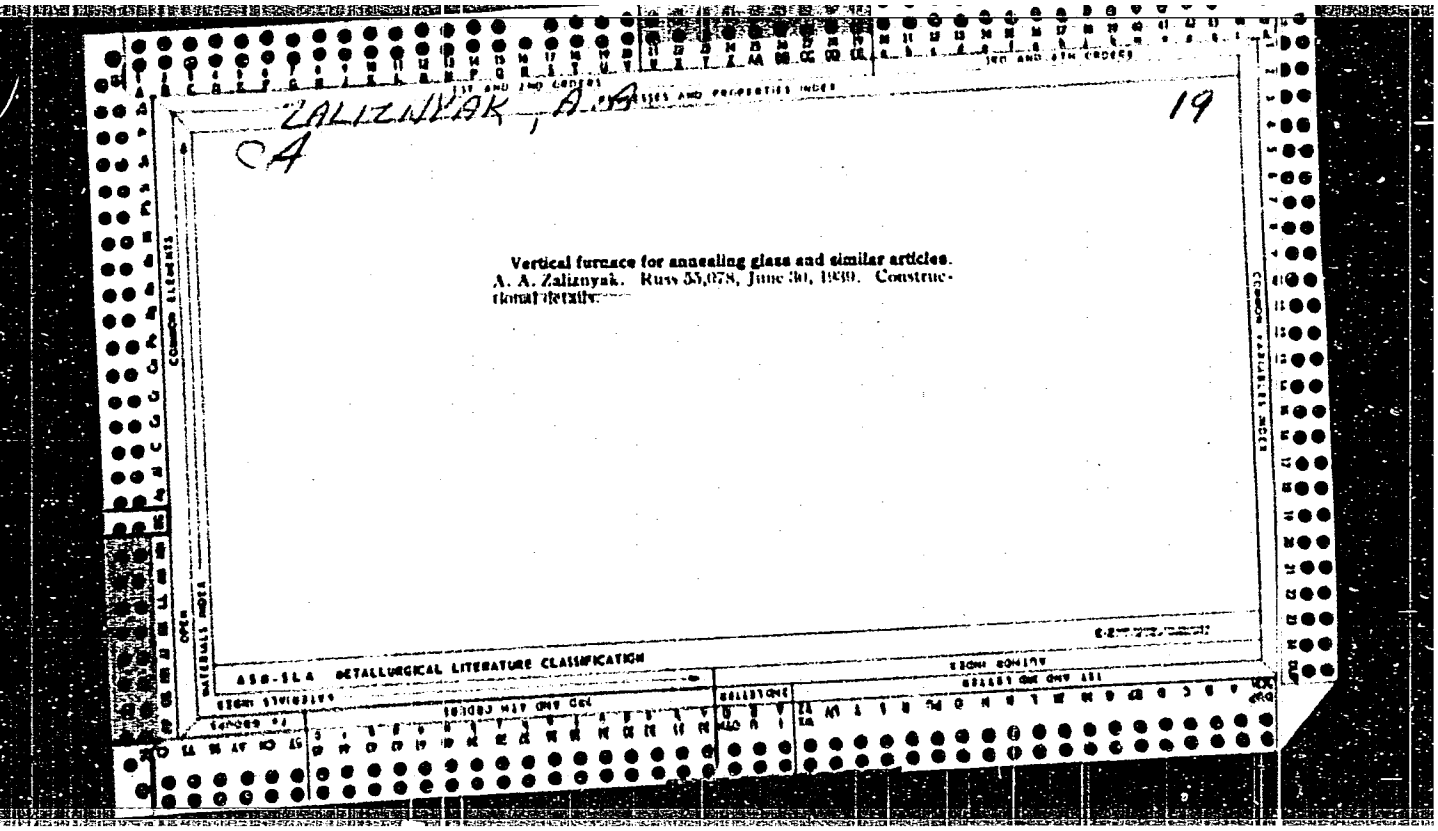
1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'noy promyshlennosti Gruzinskoy SSR.

(Nonwoven fabrics)

ZALIYEVA, N.V.
ZALIEVA N. V.

22523 Zalieva, N. V. K. Metodike Opredeleniya Leckorastvorimoi Fosfornoi Kisloty V Krasnozemnykh Pochvikh. Trudy Gruz S-Kh In-Ta Im Beriya TXXX, 1949 S 239-53 — Bibliogr: 5 Nazv

SO: Letopis' No. 30, 1949



ZALIZNIAK, A.A.

CA

19

Vertical furnace for annealing glass and similar articles. A. A. Zaliznyak. Russ 55,078, June 30, 1939. Construc-tional details.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZALIZNYAK, A. A.

Zaliznyak, A. A. - "Investigation of the Regeneration of Borate Vapors in Glass Furnaces in order to Perfect the Technology of Melting Borosilicate Glass." Min Construction Materials Industry USSR. Technical Administration. All-Union Sci Res Inst of Glass. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 10, 1956, pp 116-127

ZALIZNYAK, A.A.

72-1-6/13

AUTHOR: Zaliznyak, A. A.

TITLE: The Destruction Mechanism of Glass Melting-Furnace-Brickwork by Volatile Components of Boron Silicate Glass (Mekhanizm razrusheniya kladki steklovarennykh pechey letuchimi komponentami borosilikatnogo stekla)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 19 - 21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The destruction of furnace brickwork takes place as a result of interaction with the agressive components of furnace gases, among which the vapors of alkaline borates are the most dangerous. They are formed during the melting of glass which contains boron anhydride and alkaline oxides. The borates of alkaline metals are distinguished by their high degree of volatility, and therefore the concentration of their vapors in furnace gases may attain a considerable amount. In the figures 1 - 4 photographs of various parts of dinas brickwork of a continuous glass-melting furnace with 20 % B_2O_3 and 8 % alkaline oxides are shown. The furnace was shut down after a 10 months' campaign in order to be repaired. Melting temperature amounted to 1420 - 1440° and the specific output of glass mass amounted to an average of 250 kg/m^2 per day. The smelting furnace worked with 30 % smelting charge and 70 % crack-up. The

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The Destruction Mechanism of Glass Melting-Furnace Brickwork by Volatile Components of Boron Silicate Glass

average oxide content of the smelting charge as well as the losses caused by volatilization of the borates are shown in a table. The concentration of vapors of alkaline borate in the furnace gases attained 1,1 - 1,2 gr/m^3. The composition of the borate vapors was as follows: 48,5 % - B_2O_3, 9,2 - Na_2O, 42,3 % - K_2O. The character of the destruction of the furnace brickwork made it possible to determine their nature and causes. The state of the bricks showed that the aggressive components of furnace gases are completely without danger for refractories at high temperatures. However, they become exceedingly dangerous in the zone of low temperatures. This may be explained by the fact that the vapors of alkaline borates cannot dissolve refractory materials, but that they can do so to a considerable extent in the liquid state, especially dinas. The exchange of dinas in the arched roofs and walls of furnaces against high-aluminous stones with mullite content showed good results. Untight seams of furnace walls must be considered to be the main cause of the destruction of furnace brickwork. Means and ways were suggested for the purpose of remedying this fault, among others by the use of shaped bricks (which was also suggested by L. G. Gol'denberg and others). There are 4 figures, and 1 table.

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The Destruction Mechanism of Glass Melting-Furnace-Brickwork by Volatile Compo-nents of Boron Silicate Glass

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

VEYNBERG, Kal'man Lipmanovich; GURFINKEL', Isaak Yevgen'yevich[deceased]; KOTLYAR, Abram Yevseyevich; NOL'KEN, Maksimilian Petrovich; ORLOV, Anatoliy Nikolayevich; KHERSONSKIY, Sergey Semenovich; SHKOL'NIKOV, Yakov Abramovich; BROMLEY, P.V., retsenzent; ZALIZNYAK, A.A., retsenzent; KISELEV, N.V., retsenzent; KLEGG, D.I., retsenzent; SHVAGIREV, Ya.D., retsenzent; DUKHOVNYY, F.N., red.; TRISHINA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Equipment and mechanization of glass factories]Oborudovanie i mekhanizatsiia stekol'nykh zavodov. [By] K.L.Veinberg i dr. Moskva, Rostekhizdat, 1962. 451 p. diagrs. (MIRA 15:10)
(Glass--Equipment and supplies)

ZALIZNYAK, A.A.; KLEGG, D.I.

Some causes of nonuniformity in melted glass. Stek.i ker. 19 no.5:14-16 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Glass manufacture)

DUBROVINA, N.V.; ZALIZNYAK, A.A.; KLEGG, D.I.

Petroleum residue as a secondary fuel for glass furnaces. Stek.i ker. 18 no.5:7-8 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Petroleum as fuel) (Glass furnaces)

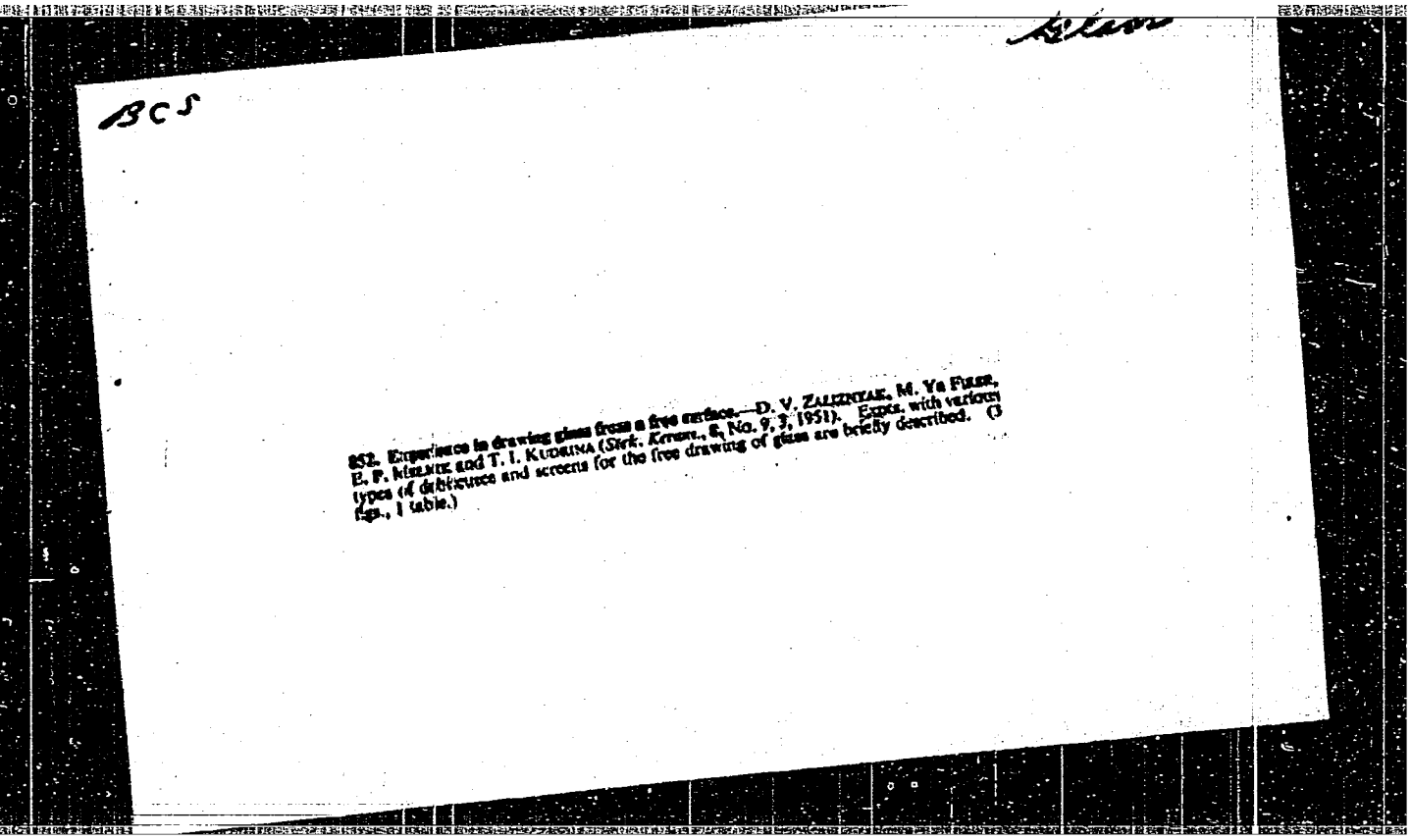
ZALIZNYAK, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; TSUKANOV, A.A., inzh.; VINOKUROV, Ye.A., inzh.

Bubbling of an MC-1 composition glass batch. Stek. i ker. 22 no.8: 8-10 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Gusevskoy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stekla (for Zaliznyak) 2. Tuymazinskiy zavod meditsinskogo stekla (for TSukanov, Vinokurov).

ZALIZNYAK, D.V. FIBER, N.Ya.

"Automatization of Technological Processes in Gasification of Fuel and Glass Melting " USSR Steklo i Keramika, No 2, M Aug 1951 pp. 5-8



BCS

852. Experience in drawing glass from a free surface.—D. V. ZALESNYAK, M. Ya FILER, E. P. KISLYAK and T. I. KUDRINA (*Steklo. Keram.*, 8, No. 9, 3, 1951). Expts. with various types of diaphragms and screens for the free drawing of glass are briefly described. (3 figs., 1 table.)

ZALIZNYAK-D.V.

Vertical drawing of glass pipes without debiteuse. I. S. Shapiro, G. V. Pototskaya, I. M. Brue, D. V. Zalieznyak, and R. P. Mel'nik. *Steklo i Keram.*, 12 [4] 4–8 (1955).—Details of technology and the characteristics of 4- and 6-in. pipes are given.

MT

BZK

(4)

ZALIZNYAK,D.V.

Extending the operating period between repairs of glass furnaces. Stek.i ker. 12 no.5:20-23 My '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(Glass manufacture)

Qu 9

ZALIZNYAK, D.V.

AUTHORS: Zakharikov, N. A., Pioro, L. S., Demidovich, B. K., Zaliznyak, D. V. 72-58-3-2/15

TITLE: The Annealing of Glass Tubes (Otzhig steklyannykh trub)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958, [illegible] Nr 3, pp. 5-8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was experimentally proved that with drawing of tubes of 5o mm diameter from ordinary glass (of the type of window--glass) at a speed of 7o to 75 m per hour, the residual stresses amount to 2o to 5o mμ/cm per 1 mm of the tube-wall thickness after cooling in the engine shaft. With drawing of the same tubes from glass [illegible] 9o to 95 m per hour, the residual stresses attain 3o to 7o mμ/cm per 1 mm thickness of the tube-wall. The velocity of drawing of tubes of 5o mm diameter amounts to 9o to 1oo of running meters per hour. The output of the engine could be increased if it would be possible to achieve the first annealing of the tubes in the engine-shaft and to carry out the subsequent annealing in special plants. The subsequent annealing is at present carried out in a furnace the capacity of which is smaller than that of the engines, so

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that part of the current tube-production remains unannealed on stock in the glassworks at Gomel'. Tests were carried out with a gas annealing furnace which was developed with the assistance of G. F. Martynyuk and I. A. Shilov and which operated according to a principle which is different from the existing one. In this furnace, the glas-tubes are simultaneously heated both from inside and outside by means of blowing by combustion gases, by which the efficiency of the annealing-process increases, as well as the quality of the tubes, due to a more uniform heating. A formula with a coefficient K which depends on the diameter and on the lengths of the tubes, as well as on the velocity of combustion gases is given for the computation of temperature, as may be seen from figure 1. This furnace is represented in figure 1 and is designed for the operation of 2 mechanical equipments. Further, the construction and the operation of the furnace are fully described. The glass-tubes are vertically located in a container and conveyed into the chambers of the furnace by means of trucks. The furnace has 4 chambers and the annealing scheme is divided into 4 equal periods. This furnace has been in operation for a period of 11 months during which 72 kilometers of tubes were annealed.

The Annealing of Glass Tubes 72-58-3-2/15

The measured values of the residual stresses are given in table 2. The temperatures of the conbustion gases at the input and output of the sets of tubes are given in figure 2. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut ispol'zovaniya gaza AN USSR
(Institute for Gas-Utilization AS Ukrainian SSR)
Gomel'skiy stekol'nyy zavod (Gomel' Glassworks)

1. Glass tubing--Heat treatment

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Korobko, M. I., Zaliznyak, D. V., Firer, M. Ya., 72-58-3-5/15
Statsenko, A. V., Khrizman, S. S.

TITLE: Automatic Pressure-Regulation in Glass-Melting Furnaces (Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye davleniya v steklovarennykh pechakh)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 17-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The major part of the continous glass-melting furnaces has a regulation of pressure which is carried out by an electro-hydraulic system. Tests with this were carried out in 1952 by V.G. Gutop and V. M. Obukhov in the Gusevskiy glassworks imeni Dzerzhinskiy (reference 2). Their insufficient reliability and complication was proved in practice. This induced some members of the personnel, amongst whom there was also V. M. Obukhov, to propose other systems of pressure - regulation. A series of systems is compared with each other in this work. The regime of chamber pressure has a great influence on the technology and thermodynamics of glass - melting, since it produces the gaseous atmosphere required above the metal. Special importance is attributed to the

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Automatic Pressure-Regulation in Glass-Melting Furnaces

gaseous and hydraulic regime during the operation with a layer of soda-sulfate, as it was proved in the practice of the Gomel glassworks. The composition of the exhaust gases of system number 1 of the glass-works at Gomel, is shown in table 1. With respect to the problem of pressure-regulation, the authors refer to the works by M. I. Korobko (reference 1), V. G. Gutop and B. M. Usvitskiy (references 1 and 2). An electro- hydraulic system of pressure-regulation is shown in figure 1. Further, the deficiencies of the hydraulic systems are fully described and the advantages of an electric system, as well as of the rotary slide valves, are pointed out. Data on both equipment and cost of various systems of regulation are given in the table 2. The following component parts of this system are given: an electric manometer DMR, regulator RDM - 3, recording mechanism TNSK , magneto-starter MPKRO -210, executive mechanism IMT 25/120 , electron regulator EPR -, and others. 3 systems of regulation are represented in figures 3, 4 and 5 and a diagram of the recording device is shown in figure 6. The automatic pressure regulation in the furnace, based on the measurement at one point, is qualified as insufficient. The use of the regulator EPR of the Institute for Gas-Utilization AN Ukrainian SSR

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Automatic Pressure-Regulation in Glass-Melting Furnaces 72-58-3-5/15

which regulates all sections of the furnace (figure 7) and which was experimentally used in the Gomel glassworks, is recommended. There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 7 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

1. Glass--Production

Card 3/3

PIORO, L.S.; ZALIZNYAK, D.Y.; MAYEVSKIY, Ye.R.

Heat exchanger with movable head. Trudy Inst. isp. gaza AN URSR no.5:77-87 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Heat exchangers)

ZALIZNYAK, D.V

AUTHORS: Konovalov, V. V., Chechetkin, V. I., Zaliznyak, D. V., Firer, M. Ya. SOV/72-58-7-5/19

TITLE: Semi-Industrial Investigations of the Thermal Preparation of Glass Layers (Polupromyshlennyye issledovaniya termicheskoy podgotovki stekol'nykh shikht)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 17 - 24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Such a sintering device is shown in figures 1 and 2 and is described afterwards. The tests were carried out with two types of layers: the test-and the working layer, the compositions of which are given in table 1. The curves of the rise in temperature during the sintering of the two layers under the same conditions, are given in figure 3. The curves of the dependence of the Na_2SO_4-content in finished agglomerates on the relation of gas and air in the induction mixture for 2 sulfate-soda layers are given in figure 4, and are described in full details. The temperature curves obtained with the sintering of the test layer are given in figure 5. Further the authors report on the filling weight of the agglomerated glass layers, as well as also on the productiveness of the agglomerates. The most advantageous height

Card 1/3

of layer during sintering, as well as the optimum velocities of this process are given in table 2. The duration of the heat treatment, as well as the curves of vacuum-changes for different types of layers and heights are given (Figures 6,7 and 8). The heat-treatment lasts 9 to 10 minutes. Then, the consumption of loosening- and foundation material, as well as the gas consumption for the heat treatment of the layer are given. The dependence of the specific gas consumption on the excessive air supply for various layers is shown (Fig 9). The recommended gas processes for some glass-layers are given in table 3. The dependence of the gas consumption on the duration of the heat treatment and the sintering speed are illustrated by means of curves (Figs 10 and 11). Such a device has been developed for a tank furnace of the Gomel' Glass-Works on the basis of the semi-industrial tests carried out. A test series of the glass melting of heat-treated layers was carried out by which the technical and economic efficiency of their industrial use was proved. There are 11 figures, 3 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

15(6)
AUTHOR: Zaliznyak, D. V. SOV/72-59-2-2/21

TITLE: The Gomel' Factory - Leading Enterprise in the Glass Industry of Belorussia (Gomel'skiy zavod - vedushcheye predpriyatiye stekol'noy promyshlennosti Belorussii)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 4-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Gomel' factory was established on November 7, 1933 as Belorussia's first mechanized glass works to produce sheet glass. The author describes the factory's gradual development and recalls the names of those who achieved merit working for it. In World War II the factory was heavily damaged, but by 1947 it again attained its 1940 production level. A number of improvements was introduced in Production in the years between 1947 and 1950. Thanks to the active co-operation of its personnel more than 1,000 inventions and rationalization suggestions were made, that led to a saving of 9,500,000 roubles as well as to a great increase of production within the factory. Names and pictures of the most outstanding workers are supplied. This factory has been the first in the USSR to run an experimental shop for the production of heat resistant glass pipes (see Figure). The workers' collective

Card 1/2

The Gomel' Factory - Leading Enterprise in the Glass Industry of Belorussia SOV/72-59-2-2/21

won the red challenge banner of the Ministerial Council of the Belorussian SSR as well as that of the Belorusskiy respublikanskiy Sovet profsoyuzov (Belorussian Republican Council of Workers' Unions) in both the first and the second quarter of 1958. As compared to the 1957 level, the factory's gross production is to be considerably increased by 1965. A few pictures are shown of various factory departments. There are 11 figures.

Card 2/2

SOV/72-59-10-6/14

15(2)
AUTHORS: Zaliznyak, D. V., Firer, M. Ya., Konovalov, V. V., Chechetkin, V. I., Dunayev, V. G.

TITLE: The Influence of Thermal Preparation of the Charge on Glass Frits

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 10, pp 21 - 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the years 1952-1954, the Moskovskiy gornyy institut (Moscow Mining Institute) together with the Gomel' Glassworks carried out investigations of the thermal preparation of glass charges (Footnote 1). Experiments on the melting of the sintered charge in continuous glass-melting furnaces were carried out at the Gomel' Glassworks, and experiments of comparative melting concerning the initial and the sintered charge were carried out at the laboratory of the first Kafedra silikatov i stekla Belorusskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (Chair for Silicates and Glass of the Belorussian Polytechnic Institute), at the Laboratory for Glass Melting, as well as at the test plant of the institut stekla (Glass Institute) (Footnote 2). It was established that the melting time of the sintered charge depends on its content of free Na_2SO_4 (Fig 1), as well as on the temper-

Card 1/3

ature of the sintered charge (Fig 2). It may be seen from figures 3,4,5, and 6 that vitrification is considerably accelerated during the melting of the sintered charge. The melting time of the initial and the sintered charges is shown in table 1. As may be seen from figure 7, the maximum furnace temperature was 1350°. The chemical analyses of the glasses from the sintered and initial charge are shown in table 2. Experiments showed that at furnace temperatures of from 1350 to 1450°, the entire melting and the refining of glasses from the sintered charge afford better results as compared with the initial charge. Moreover, at equal charge weight, 20% more glass is obtained from the sintered charges than from the initial charge. The chemical analyses of two experimental batches of sintered charges are shown in table 3. By using a cold sintered charge, the furnace output can be increased by 25-30%, and by using a hot charge (at 800-900°), it can be increased by 35-40%, and the time of vitrification and refining can also be considerably reduced. According to indications of Professor N. V. Solomin (Footnote 3), the furnace campaign can be considerably lengthened by using a sintered charge. According

to indications of Professor M. G. Stepanenko (Footnote 4), the efficiency of such a glass-melting plant can also be considerably increased. Conclusions: As shown by the experiments, the thermal preparation of glass charges is of great interest for the glass industry. To utilize all the advantages of this process, its economic viewpoint should also be considered. There are 7 figures, 3 tables, and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ZALIZNYAK, D.V.; GALDINA, N.M.; MAYEVSKIY, Ye.R.; MEL'NIK; FIRER, M.Ya.; SHCHEKOTIKHINA, N.M.

Studying the performance of verious refractories in the glass tank furnaces of the Gomel' glass factory. Stek.i ker. 19 no.9:4-7 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Glass furnaces)
(Refractory materials--Testing)

GALDINA, N.M.; SHATOVA, N.P.; ZALIZNYAK, D.V.; MEL'NIK, Ye.P.; FIRER, M.Ya.

Service life of Bakor 33 and Korkhart Tsak refractories in glass furnaces. Ogneupory 30 no.4:20-24 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut stekla (for Galdina, Shatova).
2. Gomel'skiy stekol'nyy zavod (for Zaliznyak, Mel'nik, Firer).

KALITENKO, O.V. [Kalytenko, H.V.]; ZALIZNYAK, TS.M.

Decoration of porcelain ware with cobalt sub-glaze paint. Leh. prom. no.2:63-66 Ap-Je'64 (MIRA 17:7)

ZALKA, A.

"Modern Flight and Its Problems." p. 709 (TERMESZET ES TARSADALOM. Vol. 113, No. 12, Dec. 1954; Budapest, Hungary.)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4, April 1955, Uncl..

ZALKA O. and HOLLOSI K. Inst. fur path. Anat., Lorand Eotvos-Univ., Budapest.
* Teilungsverhaltnisse der linken Arteria coronaria cordis, mit Rucksicht auf die Verschlusse der Kranzader. Modes of ramification of the left coronary artery in relation with coronary obstruction ACTA MORPHOL. (Budapest) 1951, 1/1 (133-136) Illus. 6

In 119 adults the branches of the left coronary artery were dissected. In 12 cases the ramification agreed with the standard pictures. In 36 cases the ramus circumflexus gave off a large branch running between the ramus interventricularis ventralis and the left margin of the heart, parallel with the latter. In 58 cases the left coronary artery dividedinto 3 branches; the ramus circumfluxus, the ramus interventricularis anterior and a ramus obliquus running obliquely on the ventral surface of the left ventricle. In 6 cases the latter artery was replaced by a number of smaller branches arising from a somewhat dilated part of the artery. In 5 cases only the ramus interventricularis anterior and the ramus obliquus wer present. In 2 cases, in additions to the large anterior interventricular ramus, only a very small ramus circumflexus was present. It is expected that the pattern of ramification affects the site of predilection of coronary thrombosis.

Nijsberg - Utrecht (I, 5, 6)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA, Vol. 8, No. 4, Section VI, April 1954

L 00781-67 EWT(d)/EWT(l) IJP(c) GW
ACC NR: AP6026754 SOURCE CODE: UR/0197/66/000/007/0034/0038

AUTHOR: Shteyns, K. A. --Steins, K.; Zal'kalne, I. E. --Zalkalne, I.; Kaulinya, Z. P. --Kaulina, Z.

ORG: Astronomical Observatory, LGU im. P. Stuchko (Astronomicheskay observatoriya LGU)

TITLE: Chart for modeling the star movement in the environs of the sun

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Izvestiya, no. 7, 1966, 34-38

TOPIC TAGS: star chart, conditional star, vector, relative velocity, astronomic time, parameter, Monte Carlo method, star movement

ABSTRACT: A system has been designed to simulate star movement. The stars are uniformly distributed over the surface of a sphere and move at equal time intervals and at equal rates inward into the sphere. The vectors of relative velocities are uniformly distributed in all directions. It is shown that the basic properties of the chart have already been obtained by the Monte-Carlo method for 250 conditional stars. Formulas are evloved for the intensity and density of the

Card 1/2

L 00781-67
ACC NR: AP6026754

stream of stars; they are in good agreement with calculations by the Monte-Carlo method for the proposed chart. The parameters of the chart were determined in accordance with the catalog of stars nearest to the Sun. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 5 formulas, and 1 table. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: 10Jan66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2 mjs

ZALKAN, P. M., Prof.

Zaveduyushchiy kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta

Vest. ven. i derm., 1952, no. 4, iyul'-avgust

AKOPYAN, A.T., RAKHMALEVICH, Ye.M., AVAKYAN, A.A., OVCHINNIKOV, N.M., ZALKAN, P.M., IYEVLEVA, YE.A., IVANOVA, N.K., ZERTSALOVA, G.I.

Experimental data on the study of causative agent of pemphigus in the developing chick embryo [with summary in English]. Vest.derm. i ven. 32 no.4:3-9 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz tsentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir N.M. Turanov) i Instituta virusologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. P.N. Kosyakov).
(PEMPHIGUS, virus,
culture in chick embryo (Rus))

ZALKAN, P.M., prof.

"Problems in dermatology and venereology," vol.4. Reviewed by P.M. Zalkan. Vest.derm. i ven 32 no.5:76-77 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(SKIN--DISEASES)
(VENEREAL DISEASES)

ZAL'KIAD, YU. S., PROF

PA 5/49T14

May 48

USSR/Chemistry - Analysis
Chemistry - Chromatography

"New Developments in the Field of Chromatographic Analysis," Prof Yu. S. Zal'kiad, 1 p

"Priroda" No 5

Main disadvantage of chromatographic method is large volume of absorbent required. Hence its use in industry is restricted to cases where expensive substances are manufactured in comparatively small quantities, e.g., penicillin. Difficulty is overcome by described new appliance, called a chromatofuge.

5/49T14

ZEVIN, L.S.; ZALKIN, A.I.

Method of absorption spectra of calcium hydrosilicates in the infrared. Trudy NIIAsbesttsementa no.10:45-53 '59. (MIRA 16:8)
(Calcium silicates--Absorption spectra)

OVCHINNIKOV, N.M.; AKOPYAN, A.T.; SMELOV, N.S.; RAKHMALEVICH, E.M.; BELYAYEVA, E.F.; ZERTSALOVA, G.N.; ZALKIN, N.M.; REZNIKOVA, L.S.; AVAKYAN, A.A.

Data on the etiology of pemphigus. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 36 no.5: 193-200 S '60.

1. Az Orosz Szocialista Szovetsegi Koztarsasag Egeszsegugyi Miniszteriuma Kozponti Bor-Nemikortani Intezetenek (Igazgato: Turanov N.M., az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa es a Poliomyelitis-kutato Intezet (Igazgato: prof. Csumakov M.I., a Szovjet Tudomanyos Akademia levelezo tagja) kozlemenye.
(PEMPHIGUS etiol)

ZALKIN, S. L.

TYULENEV, V.G.; ZALKIN, S.L., redaktor.

[Light mechanization in drilling] Malaia mekhanizatsiia v burenii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1950. 57 p.
(Boring machinery) (MLRA 7:6)

ZAIKIN, S I

Mekhanizatsiya i organisatsiya rabot po spusku i pod'yemu burovogo instrumenta (Mechanization and organization of operations in lowering and hoisting of drilling tools) Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1951. 132 p. diagrs., tables. Contains bibliography. Cataloged from abstract. Analysis of productional drilling cycle and classification of labor operatio s revealing their capacity, characteristics and significance for the increase of drilling speed. Stresses ti e consumption and physical effort of workers for the fulfillment of basic working operatio s during lowering and hoisting of drilling devices.

N/5
741.3
.Z2

ZALKIN, S. L.

Mekhanizatsiya trudoyemkikh i tyazhelykh rabot pri podzemnom remonte skvazhin
(Mechanization of labor- consuming ani heavy work in underground repair of wells, by)
M. L. Langleben, S. L. Zalkin. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1952.
174 p. illus., diagrs., tables.
"Literatura": p. 173

SO: N/5
664.4
.L2

ZALKIN, S. I.

Mechanisierung und Organisation der Arbeiten beim Einlassen und Ausbauen des Bohrgestanges. Leipzig, Fachbuchverlag, 1954.
130 p. diagrs., tables.
Translation from the Russian: "Mekhanizatsiya i organizatsiya rabot po spusku i pod'yemu burovogo instrumenta", Moscow, 1951.
"Literatur": p. 130.

ZALKIN,S. L.

ZALKIN, S.L.; TAGIYEV, E.I.; GEL'FGAT, Ya.A., redaktor; REZNIK, A.A., redaktor; TITSKAYA, B.F., redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Double shaft drilling method for petroleum and gas well] Dvukhstvol'noe burenie neftianykh i gazovykh skvazhin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1954. 181 p. (MLRA 7:7)
(Petroleum--Well-boring) (Gas, Natural)

ZALKIN, S. L.

"Investigation of the Combined Processes of Lowering and Pulling of Tools During Twin-Well Drilling." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Petroleum Inst imeni Academician L. M. Gubkin, Min of Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 8, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

15-57-5-7029

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, p 184 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Zalkin, S. L., Agayev, S. I., Alifanov, I. N.

TITLE: Triple-Hole Oil Well Drilling (Trekhstvol'noye bureniye neftyanykh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Novosti neft. tekhn. Neftepromysl. delo, 1955, Nr 7, pp 2-8

ABSTRACT: A group of three wells may be drilled simultaneously by one drilling crew with one drill rig. Standard equipment includes the UZ-4-3 winch, three U8-3 pumps, the MAP-138-8 and FAMSO (380 kw) electric motors, and two sets of 5-inch drill pipes. Special equipment includes the VMB-150 derrick, the UMB-3 sliding crown block with the control panel at the driller's post, three RMB-560 rotors, two MU-2 control gears, and the DMP-1 and ZMP-2 feeding mechanisms. The triple-hole

Card 1/2

Triple-Hole Oil Well Drilling (Cont.) 15-57-5-7029

method permits combining three basic operating processes: 1) automatic drilling without a compound pulley system in one well; 2) the raising of the second group of drill pipes from the second well; 3) the lowering of these pipes into the third well. Working tests have shown that triple-hole drilling increases production of the drill crew and reduces the volume of preliminary operations. It thus reduces the cost of well drilling.

Card 2/2

M. G. M.

15-57-4-5658

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 220 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zalkin, S. L.

TITLE: Equipment of Paired Oil Wells (Oborudovaniye ekspluatatsionnykh skvazhin, proburennykh dvustvol'nym metodom)

PERIODICAL: Novosti neft. tekhn. Neftepromysl. delo, 1956, Nr 6, pp 28-30

ABSTRACT: Development and maintenance of paired oil wells are complicated by the distance of approximately 1.5 to 1.8 m between the collars. The author proposes the use of pumps without equalizers in deep-pumping development of such wells. Pumps of this nature may serve two wells and insure a relatively free space around the openings for underground and major repairs. The Azinmash (Azerbaidzan Scientific Research

Card 1/2

Equipment of Paired Oil Wells (Cont.) 15-57-4-5658

Institute of Oil Machinery) has developed the VET28 x 75-2 metal derrick for paired wells. This derrick permits repair of either well. The time loss for preparatory operations with this derrick does not exceed the normal.

Card 2/2

M. G. M.

ZALKIN, S.L.; TOMASHPOL'SKIY, L.M.

Economic effectiveness of two-column group drilling. Neft.khoz.33 [i.e.34] no.9:8-15 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Oil well drilling)

ZALKIN, S.L.; TOMASHPOL'SKIY, L.M.; TIMOFEYEV, N.S., redaktor; DUBROVINA, [redacted], vedushchiy redaktor; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Two-column group drilling of wells; a textbook for the lecturer] Dvukhstvol'noe kustovoe burenie skvazhin; v pomoshch' lektoru. Pod red. N.S.Timofeeva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 86 p. (MLRA 10:10)
(Oil well drilling)

. ZALKIN, S. L.

93-5-5/19

AUTHOR: Gusman, M. T., Zalkin, S. L.

TITLE: The Use of Bottom Hole Forwarding Mechanisms in Deep Well Turbine Drilling (O primenenii zaboynykh mekhanizmov podachi pri turbinnom burenii glubokikh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo, 1957, Nr 5, pp. 16-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the problems confronting drillers in deep and deflected well turbine drilling is the maintenance of sufficient and constant pressure on the bit. For various reasons the drill pipe has a tendency to become suspended affecting thereby the penetration rate of the bit. In rotary drilling this problem was solved by installing a string of weighted drill pipe above the bit. In 1956, the Tatneft' Association introduced this method in turbine drilling with positive results. The only drawback was that, since the weighted drill pipe was 277 m long (Well No. 1469), so much time was lost in lifting and lowering operations that it offset any advantage gained by the introduction of the weighted drill pipe. The VNIIburneft' (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Oil Drilling) devised

Card 1/4

The Use of Bottom Hole Forwarding Mechanisms in Deep Well (Cont.)

another method of maintaining a constant pressure on the bit. The device known as a ZMP (zaboynyy mekhanizm podachi - a forwarding face mechanism) is located above and attached to, the turbo drill itself, allowing the turbo drill and its bit to remain under constant pressure, which can be calculated using the following equation:

$$R = \frac{PF}{1000} + q_t + q_m$$

where P is the pressure drop across the turbo drill, F - the area of the piston, q_t - the weight of the turbo drill and q_m the weight of the movable part of the ZMP. It is stated that the fact that the instrument helps to maintain a constant pressure on the bit is somewhat inconsistent with the requirements of drilling, but it is more advantageous to have such a constant load than to be unable to vary the load altogether as is the case with deep well drilling. A detailed description of

the forwarding device and its operation is given (Fig. 1 and 2). In order to increase the load on the bit, weighted drill pipe may be installed between the ZMP and the turbodrill. An additional load can be achieved by using a two- or three- piston ZMP. The maximum load of a three-piston designed and tested by the VNIIburneft' in the Tatar Republic in 1956 was 30 t. To test the effect of the ZMP on the penetration rate and on the footage drilled per bit the VNIIburneft' conducted experimental work in two adjoining wells in the Mukhanovo area under identical geological and engineering conditions with and without the forwarding devices. The data in Fig. 3 shows the change in the penetration rate and in the footage drilled per bit both with and without the ZMP devices to be a function of the depth of the well. The ZMP devices increase the penetration rate and the footage drilled per bit, which also increase as the depth of the well increases. Production drilling made it possible to test several types of ZMP devices. The specifications of various ZMP mechanisms are given in the table. In conclusion the author states: 1) The existing methods of regulating the weight on the

1. ZALKIN, S. YA.

2. USSR (600)

4. Indicators and Test Papers

7. Propagation of yeast cells as an indicator of small quantities of chemical substances. Usp. sovr. biol. 34, no. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

ZALKIN, S.Ya.

"Physiological regeneration" by M.A.Vorontsova, L.D.Liozner.
Reviewed by S.IA.Zalkin. Usp.sovr.biol.42 no.3:372-376 N-D '56.
(MLRA 10:1)
(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))
(VORONTSOVA, M.A.) (LIOZNER, L.D.)

ZALKIN, V.

Mbr., Zoological Museum, Moscow Order Lenin State Univ. im. M. V. Lomonosov,

-1945-.

"On the Taxonomic Position of Capra Falconeri Wag. in the USSR," Dok. AN,

46, No. 5, 1945.

"Moschus Moschiferus Turowi Subsp. Nov. from the Russian Far East," ibid.,

No. 8, 1945.

ZALKIN, V.

Improvement of the measuring circuit of the EPPV-60 automatic compensator. Zav. lab. 31 no.9:1151-1152 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

ZALKIN, V. M.
Metallurgy

Dissertation: "Phase Transformations in Steel on Rapid Electric Heating." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Steel imeni I. V. Stalin, 18 Mar 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 8 Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 1954

ZALKIN, V. M.
USSR/Miscellaneous - Metallurgy

Card 1/1

Author : Zalkin, V. M.

Title : Optimum Temperatures during High Speed Electrical Tempering of Steel

Periodical : Stan. i Instr. Ed. 1, 16-17, Jan/1954

Abstract : Experiments on the selection and calculation of optimum temperatures for high speed electrical tempering of steel (Mark, 50, U8, U12, and 30KHGSA) are described. Four references; table and graphs.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

ZALKIN, V. M.

FD-594

USSR/Metals - Austenite conversion

Card 1/1 : Pub 153-6/22

Author : Gulayev, A. P., and Zalkin, V. M.

Title : Effect of heating speed on the position of the temperature interval of conversion of pearlite into austenite

Periodical : Zhur. tekh. fiz. 24, 216-221, Feb 1954

Abstract : Analyze the effect of heating speed on the position of the "critical point" i.e. the point of quickest conversion of pearlite into austenite. Assume that the accuracy of the experimental determination of temperature interval depends on the inertia of the recording equipment and on the temperature scale and sensitivity of the oscillograph. Results are plotted in graphs. 9 references.

Institution :

Submitted : June 28, 1953

ZALKIN, V. M.

USSR/Metals - Steel heating FD-595

Card 1/1 : Pub 153-7/22

Author : Gulayev, A. P. and Zalkin, V. M.

Title : Problem of analyzing the thermal curves of velocity heating of steel

Periodical : Zhur. tekh. fiz., 24, 222-226, Feb 1954

Abstract : Because the heating speed varies at conversion points (see previous abstr.) due to emission or absorption of latent heat, these points are easily found on thermal curves. But with increasing conversion speed the heat balance varies and decalescence occurs, i.e. the temperature drop as a result of conversion. These assumptions are experimentally confirmed and plotted in graphs. No references.

Institution :

Submitted : June 28, 1953

ZALKIN, V.M.

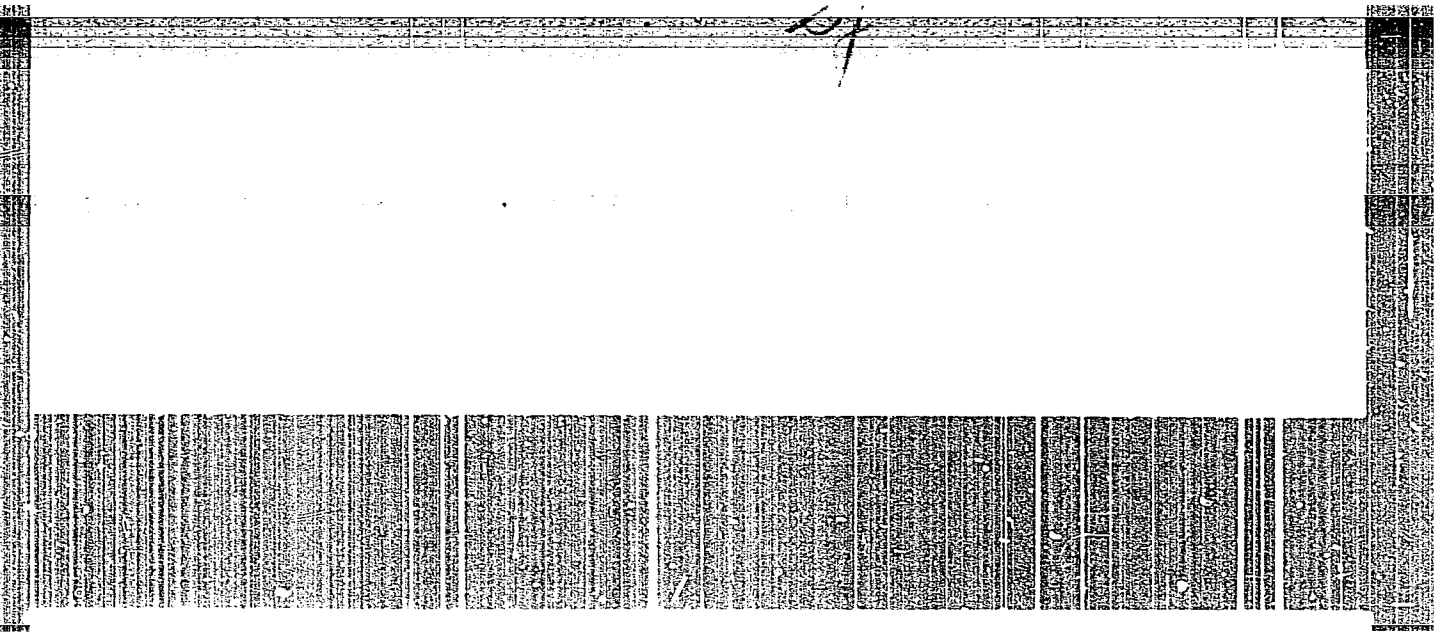
GULYAYEV, A.P., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; ZALKIN, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Phase transformations in steel during high-speed electric heating. Metalloved. i obr.met.no.2:15-20 Ag '55. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Moskovskiy vecherniy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.
(Steel--Heat treatment) (Metals at high temperature)

ZALKIN,V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Heating of parts during high frequency hardening. Sel'khoz-mashina no.6:27-29 Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(Steel--Heat treatment)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963710006-8"

ZALKIN, V. M.

USSR/Engineering - Physical Metallurgy FD-3229

Card 1/1 Pub. 41-10/22

Author : Gulyayev, A. P. and Zalkin, V. M., Moscow

Title : On the Theory of Phase Transformations in Steel During Heating

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. Tekh. Nauk 7, 93-95, Jul 55

Abstract : Considers the kinetics of the transformation of pearlite into austenite during continuous heating. U8 grade steel specimens were used. Shows influence of rate of heating (10°, 60°, 160°, and 350°C per second) on the degree of transformation (percentage of austenite). Three graphs. Three references, all USSR.

Institution :

Submitted : 19 March 1955

ZAIKIN, V.M.

Oriented crystallization. Khar. fiz. khim. 34 no.6 (MIRA 17:7)
Je'63

ZALKIN, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of molten sodium on structural materials. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.11:54-60 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Building materials)
(Sodium)

L 41067-66 EWT(1) IJP(C) GD/AT (N)
ACC NR: AT6020410 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0129/0136

AUTHOR: Il'yenko, B. P.; Lats'ko, Ye. M.; Zalkind, V. M.; Zykov, V. G.; Tolok, V. T.

61
B41

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of plasmoids moving in a toroidal magnetic field

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Issledovaniye plazmennykh sgustkov (Study of plasma clusters). Kiev, Naukovo dumka, 1965, 129-136

TOPIC TAGS: plasmoid, plasma magnetic field, plasma injection, plasma gun, plasma pinch, helical magnetic field

ABSTRACT: This work reports on three experimental studies of electric fields in plasma. Electric fields arising due to polarization in plasma in 1) curved magnetic fields with varying radii of curvature, 2) in a toroidal field where two plasmoids collide and 3) in a case where a plasmoid moves along the toroidal field, are studied. The measurements were performed with two probes, one near the vessel wall and the other located at a given point in the plasma. The plasma was generated in a conical pinch gun and injected into the working region. The experiments show that polarization fields consist of the components along the toroid's major and minor radii and along the toroidal axis. Initially, the latter two components dominate in the main part of the plasmoid; subsequently, only the axial component is dominant. Plasma density was

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ACC NR: AT6020410

also found to increase by an order of magnitude at the exit from the helical magnetic field of a curved toroidal section. Data for the various cases showing both space and time dependence of the various quantities measured are graphed. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Nov65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

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L 9563-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWT(l)/EWP(l)/EWA(h) IJP(c) BC
ACC NR: AP5028507 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0086/0086

INVENTOR: Bogdanovskiy, I. M.; Zalkin, V. S.

TITLE: A device for converting the electric signal of a transducer. Class 42, No. 175721 [Announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Complex Automation of Oil and Gas (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii nefti i gaza)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 88

TOPIC TAGS: electronic amplifier, acoustic transducer

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device for converting the electric signal of a transducer, i.e., a chromatographic detector, to a pneumatic impulse. It contains an electronic amplifier, a transducer (see Fig. 1) and a rever-

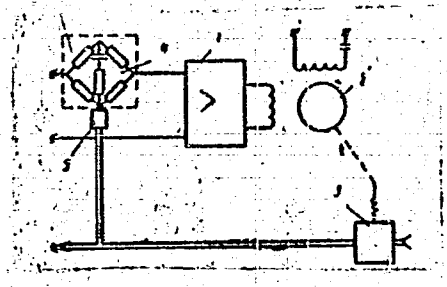

Fig. 1. Device for converting the electric signal of a transducer

1 - Electronic amplifier; 2 - reversible motor; 3 - mechanical-to-pneumatic converter; 4 - tensometric bridge; 5 - flexible element.

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sible motor connected to a mechanical-to-pneumatic converter. To increase reliability and assure the linear relationship of output pressure to transducer signal, the electronic amplifier input contains a tensometric bridge, whose arms are connected to a flexible element which senses the output pressure to the mechanical-to-pneumatic converter. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WH]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 09Apr64/ ATD PRESS: 4155

Card 2/2

1. ZALKIN, Ye. M.; ZAKHAROV, N. P.; LIVSHITS, Ye. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Steam Boilers
7. Lining ceilings of boiler units with fire resistant concrete. Elek. sta., 23, No. 10, 1952

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